

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

Whole No. 87.

MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED

Grand and Harmonious Gathering
Under the Banner of Social Demo-
cracy—Union of Working Class

TRADES UNIONISTS IN THE FOREFRONT

The S. L. P. with Three Delegates Joins
Forces with the Social Demo-
cratic Party of America

Frederic Heath Nominated for Mayor

Social Democrats began the spring campaign last Monday evening (Feb. 12) by a nominating convention that was remarkable in many ways. The big hall of the Deutscher Maennerverein, at State and Eighth streets, was crowded to the doors. It was an assemblage highly creditable to the political labor movement, and some of the old stagers in labor circles declared that its like had never been seen, and that the People's party even in its palmy days in Milwaukee had never had such an imposing convention.

When the hour for opening the meeting arrived, Victor L. Berger, as state organizer for the party, appeared upon the stage and declared the convention in session. He made an address of welcome and then announced a song by the Socialistic Maennerchor. The boys sang with enthusiasm and were loudly applauded. Robert Mister was chosen temporary chairman and Eugene Rooney temporary secretary. Mr. Meister then named the following committees:

On credentials—Comrades George Moerschel, Jacob Hunger, Emil Seidel, Edward Ziegler and Dr. H. C. Berger. On order of business—Comrades Louis Wieman, C. A. Blodgett and J. C. Underhill.

While the committees were at work Comrade Frederic G. Strickland, of Chicago, was introduced to the convention, and made a stirring address.

The committees then reported. The report on credentials showed a total of 147 delegates, of which 37 were from the branches of the party, 43 from the wards, and 67 from the various trade unions. The delegates were then seated according to the localities and organizations, and there was applause when the union delegates took their seats, the representatives of the Socialist Labor party also receiving like courtesy.

While the committees were out Dr. Titus Voelkel made an address in German.

The committee on resolutions reported the following:

"Whereas: The trade union movement of the working class is an inevitable manifestation of the struggle between capital and labor and is absolutely necessary to resist the superior economic power of capital and to maintain their standard of life; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm the expression of our national convention in this respect and recommend to all members of our party to join the organization to which they respectively belong, and we also pledge ourselves to patronize every union label in the market; furthermore, be it

"Resolved, That we fully recognize that the exploitation of the working people will cease only when society gets a hold of the production and distribution, and that we therefore brand as traitors and Judases such trade union leaders who for their personal gain try to hide the class struggle and hold the union men to the capitalist party."

Then a communication was presented by Section Milwaukee, Socialist Labor party, which was as follows:

"Whereas: Our national convention has declared in favor of union of all Socialist forces;

"Resolved, That Section Milwaukee make no nominations in the spring campaign, for the reason that the Social Democracy party represents the class conscious labor party in Milwaukee and as our national convention, held in Rochester, N. Y., January 27, 1900, has declared that the Social Democratic party is a class conscious labor party, therefore Section Milwaukee deems it advisable to join forces with the Social Democratic party."

Nominations were now declared in order. For mayor, Howard Tuttle, C. A. Blodgett and Frederic Heath were nominated. Comrade Blodgett withdrew his name. The balloting resulted as follows:

Heath—95.

Tuttle—50.

On motion of Comrade Berger the nomination of Comrade Heath was made unanimous, and Mr. Heath thanked the convention for the honor it did him.

For comptroller the nomination came thick and fast, Comrades Max Hinz, Edw. Ziegler, Nicholas Schwinn, Gustave Richter and Louis Arnold being named. All save Comrade Hinz declined and he was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Hinz thanked the conven-

tion and promised to stand by the fight to the bitter end.

Comrades Jacob Hunger, Eugene Rooney, John Doerfler, Thomas C. P. Myers, Howard Tuttle and Albert Forman were nominated for treasurer, but all declined but Myers and Tuttle, and the following vote was taken:

Tuttle—100.

Myers—43.

Mr. Tuttle was declared the nominee, and as he was absent from the city, a delegate announced that he had agreed to serve in any capacity the party saw fit to demand his services.

The convention then gave to the central committee the right to fill vacancies and to conduct the campaign.

Before the convention adjourned speeches were made by John Moser and Eugene Rooney.

The platform adopted declares against public franchises to corporations, in favor of attorneys for the poor, free medicines and baths, coal, wood and ice at cost, abolition of the slums and one daily meal to all school children, and says:

"The Social Democratic party of America is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, more sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture. Those who toil with hands and brain are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are now made in the interest of property rather than men, the rights of the workers, although they are in the great majority, are ignored."

What shall be the edition of the big double number of The Herald, March 17, with all its special features designed to interest people in Socialism this year? That depends on how well the comrades and readers co-operate with us. We can make arrangements for printing a million copies, but must have orders in advance. Order a thousand copies for propaganda in your town.

A Stunning Lie

The latest of the philosophers to discuss Truth is Mark Twain, who gives it as his idea that the greatest lie on record is Carlyle's "stunning lie" that "a lie shall not live."

The truest thing known to Mark Twain is "the universal conspiracy of the silent-assertion lie," "the silent colossal national lie that is the support and confederate of all the tyrannies and shams and inequalities and unfairnesses that afflict the peoples," "a most majestic lie that the civilizations made it their sacred and anxious care to guard and watch and propagate."

Mark gives examples: "For instance," he says, "it would not be possible for a humane and intelligent person to invent a rational excuse for slavery; yet you will remember that in the early days of the emancipation agitation in the north the agitators got but small help or countenance from any one. Argue and plead and pray as they might, they could not break the universal stillness that reigned, from pulpit and press all the way down to the bottom of society—the clammy stillness created and maintained by the lie of silent assertion—the silent assertion that there wasn't anything going on in which humane and intelligent people were interested."

"From the beginning of the Dreyfus case to the end of it all France, except a couple of dozen moral paladins, lay under the smother of the silent-assertion lie that no wrong was being done to a persecuted and unoffending man. The like smother was over England lately, a good half of the population silently letting on that they were not aware that Mr. Chamberlain was trying to manufacture a war in South Africa, and was willing to pay fancy prices for the materials."

"Now here we have instances of three prominent ostensible civilizations working the silent-assertion lie. Could one find other instances in the three countries? I think so. Not so very many, perhaps, but say a billion—just so as to keep within bounds. Are those countries working that kind of lie, day in and day out, in thousands and thousands of varieties, without ever resting? Yes, we know that to be true. The universal conspiracy of the silent-assertion lie is hard at work always and everywhere, and always in the interest of a stupidity or a sham, never in the interest of a thing fine or respectable. It is the most timid and shabby of all lies? It seems to have the look of it. For ages and ages it has mutely labored in the interest of despotisms and aristocracies and chattel slaveries and military slaveries and religious slaveries, and has kept them alive; keeps them alive yet, here and there and yonder, all about the globe; and will go on keeping them alive until the silent-assertion lie retires from business—the silent assertion that nothing is going on which fair and intelligent men are aware of and are engaged by their duty to try to stop."

MERLIN'S MIXTURE

A Crisis.

There come times, in the lives of persons and of parties, when a word or an act decides the character of destiny. Fortune and Failure, in self-same apparel, and with features alike, present themselves before us. Future fate is dependent on the choice.

To such a time do we, as a party, now approach. The question of union with an organization similar in plan and purpose to our own comes up for settlement. It is the issue, just now, of paramount importance.

Upon its wise settlement much depends. A misstep just at this critical time in the progress of American socialism and of our branch of it, might cause incalculable harm. On the other hand, the wise welding of the kindred socialist forces into a united and harmonious whole would be of vast help to the movement.

Hence it is a question that calls for our most careful consideration and our most conscientious judgment.

An Unbiased View.

It is imperative that we approach the matter with unbiased minds. From the circumstances of the case it is almost impossible for us not to be prejudiced, and to have conceptions of persons and things that hinder an unbiased opinion.

How often an old prejudice blinds one to a new truth! How often a little venom, like a speck of dust in the eye, obscures our vision of the right and best! How often a petty dislike of a person leads to the pettish rejection of the principle or party for which that person professedly stands!

And so in this matter of union we are in danger of being biased by sentiment on one side or by prejudice on the other. Who of us, on hearing that magic word "unite," is not moved to fling caution to the winds and exercise only an open-handed hospitality? And on the other hand, how many there are of us whose memories still involuntarily weave the thorns of unhappy association around the letters S. L. P.?

It is needful, therefore, to lay aside the rosy glasses of sentiment and the smoked glasses of prejudice, and to look, with keen, unobscured eyes at the problem presented.

Socialism or Socialism?

One thing that must be done is to distinguish between socialism and socialistic. The failure to do this has resulted in many misconceptions and mistakes.

What I mean is this: Socialism is the mental product of an individual mind, arbitrarily applied to the social life of a nation. It is a system of industrial life that has been marked out by scientific rule and compass, without regard to human fault or change.

Socialism is the result of the gradual evolution of industry, fitting itself to the changes and the needs of man. It is the great principle of social justice slowly asserting itself in spite of capital's opposition and labor's apathy.

The one plans to banish winter by means of stoves, while the other simply waits the warm breath of summer.

The one marks out a path, and curses all who do not walk therein, while the other sees that myriad paths may lead toward the same goal.

The one is a magic formula for social health, locked in a party chest, while the other is a gradual outworking of a natural law.

Our Cussed Conceit.

There was once an old Scotch lady whose mind was somewhat perturbed concerning the orthodoxy of her fellow members in the kirk. One day, while speaking of them, she exclaimed, emphatically, "There's nane o' them soand save the meenister and mesel', and I ha'e ma doots aboot him, ye ken!"

And there are Socialists, and Socialist parties, who constitute themselves the keepers of orthodoxy. In the words of Scripture, they say "I am the door. By me, if any man enter in, he shall be saved. Whoever climbeth in some other way, the same is a thief and a robber."

If they are to be believed, they are the divinely-appointed guardians of the only gate leading into the co-operative commonwealth, and every candidate for entrance must first pass under their rod.

Now it may be that we are not altogether free from that spirit. As a matter of fact, we are not. There are not a few of us who, considering the power and promise of our particular party, consider that we, and we alone, are the particular seed from which shall sprout the tree of national socialism.

In our eighteen months' life, we have not had time to develop many faults, and as we draw back our skirts from the de-

filament of those whose ragged dress proclaim a rougher road and a longer journey, some call it caution. Others call it conceit.

Movements and Men.

Again we must remember that movements are infinitely larger than men. We are so apt to pin our faith to a leader, and regard him as the soul, head, and heart of the movement, and we degrade the movement and ourselves into subservient helplessness.

I stand upon the beach. The foremost wave rolls proudly in, and as it breaks, it groans, "There, the tide is defeated, for I am broken." Is it? Does not the tide roll irresistibly in, in spite of the broken waves in front?

And so the movement of socialism is not thwarted or retarded by the fall of a leader, or the change of a party. The form may alter but the fact and the force remain the same.

I have seen small bodies of Socialists mapping out, in their half-wisdom, a certain plan of action and prophesying universal doom if their dictum be not adopted. But the movement sweeps on, overturning their petty plans, and the predicted disaster does not appear.

And more, no single individual can stay a live movement. Some of us here in the east are afraid, in these unionist days, of a certain Eve getting into our political Eden and raising Cain.

But, by the gods, if we can be bested by a woman, then the sooner we dig our graves the better.

A Plea for Peace.

Hence, in this matter of union, let us avoid being biased, let us not be overly self-righteous, let us recognize the unity of socialistic force, and face the problem with a dominant desire to adopt the course which seems to us best adapted to the present needs of the Socialist movement.

If it be possible to effect a satisfactory union with the non-conformist branch of the S. L. P., let every Social Democrat rejoice, and be ready to give the hand of welcome to our new allies. A union has advantages of marvelous merit, and it will be a matter for sincere thankfulness if it can wisely be effected.

Get rid of that damnable distrust of those who wear a badge different from your own. Sometimes I think that Socialists, in their revulsion of sentiment against the trusts, have adopted the principle of constant distrust.

And if, on the other hand, union be not deemed advisable at this present juncture, let us see that our chance for work is not impaired. Union or no union, we must forge ahead, agitate, educate, organize, elect, gathering the ever increasing converts of socialism into orderly ranks, preparatory to the future fight.

I do not here advise as to the matter of settlement of prejudice, and a willingness to fit oneself into new conditions for the continuance of the old fight.

A NEW CONVERT

Dr. Blumhardt, a famous Protestant clergyman of Wurtemberg, Germany, has astounded the church and state by an open declaration in favor of Social Democracy. From his address, which has been published throughout Germany, we take the following:

"When I look at the present condition of the workingman, I much despair that civilization and Christianity have not yet produced better results. Through legislative enactments practically no substantial improvement of the condition of the poor has been or can be accomplished. I can see no way for permanent betterment except by an absolute reorganization of the social status of modern society. For many years it has been my conviction that no religion is worth anything that can not transform society and raise it to a higher and better level and make men happy here on earth. In this sense I understand the Scriptures, and in that sense I understand my Christ. And therefore I feel myself inwardly related to those people who are charged with aiming at a Utopia; I am their associate and one with them in spirit. May the time come when money shall not be the measure of all things and of all values, but the life and happiness of man shall become the chief thing."

"Let it not be regarded as astonishing that a man who confesses the Lord Jesus Christ acknowledges his agreement with the ideas of Social Democracy, with the poor working people of the land. For Christ Himself was of the lowly. He was crucified because He was a Socialist; twelve members of the proletariat were His apostles. People are mistaken when they think a man ceases to be a Christian when he joins the proletariat. Paul did the same thing. . . . It is impossible that the present condition of affairs should continue among the working people, and this change must be effected along the lines pointed out by Social Democracy."

Have your card inserted in the BRANCH DIRECTORY, 25 Cents per Month. It will help you in the work in your locality.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY A LIVING MOVEMENT

Great Gains Made by the Party at
Erie, Pa., Results in Overthrow
of the Republican Machine

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR NOVEMBER

As Usual the Capitalistic Press Undertakes
to Suppress the News and
Deceive the People

Five Hundred Votes for Socialism

[Special Report to The Herald.]
Erie, Pa., Feb. 24, 1900.

From the returns filed in the prothonotary's office we furnish The Herald with the facts about the contest Tuesday that our city papers failed, through a tacit understanding, to give to their readers. This is one of the dirty tricks of capitalism—to keep anything from its readers that will tend to destroy their game of buncoing and deceiving the people. In the November election for the office of register and recorder there were polled 6,075 votes in the city. Of these Comrade Allen polled 197, or 3.2 per cent.

In the recent election there was polled 6,093 votes, of which the Social Democratic Party polled 485, or about 8 per cent, and the Socialist Labor Party, the De Leon faction, 60 votes, or 1 per cent. Thus, comrades and brothers, having polled 3 per cent last fall, in three months' time we have made the handsome, flattering and hopeful increase of 300 per cent at this election, when we polled over 9 per cent.

These men have voted and are with us to stay in the ranks of brotherhood—Socialism—to be no longer partisans but brothers indeed. Had a full vote been polled the Social Democratic Party would have polled 1,000 votes. Many a stay-at-home, democrat and republican, did not come to the polls for the reason they are reading and thinking as they have never read or thought before, and who will come in and help themselves and their brothers' interest by voting for the ticket this presidential year for a Socialist president.

Every man who voted the ticket should drop a letter to Walter H. Miller, 552 East Eighth street, the able and efficient city chairman, congratulating him upon the victory gained and pledging him their further support. Write him anyway; he wants to meet personally every man who voted the ticket. With the nucleus of 500 votes we can make it 5,000 votes this fall in the city. Now, comrades and brothers, do your duty and write him at once.

The daily papers have given you their side, so we will give you the side untold:

First Ward—
Alley, Select Council—First district, 10; Second, 11; Third, 9; Fourth, 30; Fifth, 5. Total, 65.

Eisert, School Director—First district, 18; Second, 14; Third, 10; Fourth, 34; Fifth, 7. Total, 83.

Socialist Labor ticket, 10.

Second Ward—
O'Sullivan, Common Council—First district, 8; Second, 8; Third, 10; Fourth, 11; Fifth, 11; Sixth, 17; Seventh, 7; Eighth, 6. Total, 78.

Dummond, School Director—First district, 8; Second, 12; Third, 11; Fourth, 21; Fifth, 10; Sixth, 13; Seventh, 9; Eighth, 5. Total, 80.

Socialist Labor ticket, highest vote, 28.

Third Ward—
Rappold, Select Council—First district, 13; Second, 1; Third, 9; Fourth, 8; Fifth, 7; Sixth, 12; Seventh, 20. Total, 70.

Reed, School Director—First district, 13; Second, 1; Third, 13; Fourth, 8; Fifth, 5; Sixth, 12; Seventh, 21. Total, 73.

Social Labor ticket, 4.

Fourth Ward—
Anderson, Common Council—First district, 21; Second, 1; Third, 12; Fourth, 48; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 5. Total, 91.

Donlin, Common Council—First district, 13; Second, 1; Third, 9; Fourth, 24; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 6. Total, 56.

Willrich, School Director—First district, 22; Second, 1; Third, 12; Fourth, 11; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 11. Total, 91.

No Social Labor ticket.

Fifth Ward—
Blair, Select Council—First district, 8; Second, 14; Third, 4; Fourth, 14. Total, 40.

Benson, School Director—First district, 18; Second, 29; Third, 11; Fourth, 48. Total, 106.

Socialist Labor ticket, 15.

Sixth Ward—
Smith Common Council—First district, 9; Second, 4; Third, 17; Fourth, 7. Total, 37.

McLeod, Common Council—First district, 12; Second, 6; Third, 19; Fourth, 7. Total, 44.

Sauers, School Director—First district, 16; Second, 4; Third, 17; Fourth, 6. Total, 43.

OUR LETTER BOX

THE "CZAR'S" ADMISSION

Editor of The Herald: Ex-Speaker Thos. B. Reed would hardly call himself a Socialist, but like many others of his kind who live largely by the sweat of other men's brows, he, unconsciously to himself, admits the truthfulness of the reasoning of those who to him represent all that is to be feared in government. It seems to me that the attention of Socialists should be called to an extract from an article on the subject of monopolies (of which he should know considerable), having for quite awhile helped to maintain one of the most destructive monopolies of all, viz.: the law-making monopoly in the Saturday Evening Post, of this city. In the course of that article he says:

"Where the selfishness of a few is entrusted with unlimited power and buttressed up by all the power of the state formally enlisted in its behalf, it has never been able to resist successfully the selfishness of all. In other words, the selfishness of the few is always met and mastered by that greater power, the selfishness of all. The struggle may be long and may seem doubtful, but is never so in the result. All history is full of examples. For hundreds of years the unprivileged seemed in France to be struggling hopelessly against the privileged, and the story was the most melancholy in the history of the world; but the final result was liberty and equality. Nowadays there can be no such prolongation of the fight."

To those of our comrades who seem hopeless of seeing Socialism established in our day I especially commend those last lines: "Nowadays there can be no such prolongation of the fight."

Even the enemy begin to realize the truth.

Geo. H. Goebel.

Philadelphia, Pa.

OLO COMRADES REUNITED

Editor of the Herald: I note with delight the announcement in this week's Herald of the organization of a new branch of the party in Adgar, Ala., and the more so because the names of at least two of the officers are very familiar to me.

Two years are creeping by since my address was at Adgar, at one time one of the most sociable mining camps in the south. What it is now it is not for me to say, but the memory of what it was in the days I knew it is full of recollections, both sweet and bitter. Of the friendships made during the years when I swung the pick and shovel, few have clung closer to my heart than those formed with Fred Lennon and Dan. Foster.

Nearly two years have passed since Lennon and I could compare notes together and estimate when our dreams of equality and fraternity among all men would become realities, and four years have elapsed since Dan. Foster passed through Nashville, Tenn., en route to Pennsylvania, active, eager and alert, brimful of enthusiasm for the newly-found doctrine of socialism.

But years, many or few, are not sufficient to dim the recollection of either of them. Both are intellectually and in every way cast in the mold from which comes the sort of men needed in the fight for freedom. Both have felt the scourge of the struggle for existence and in the history of their young lives are pages full of the stress and strife which are the heritage of their class. They can be expected to do their duty in the cause of socialism, now that they have enlisted in active political work inside our party. It is of men like these the future expects the most. The social revolution awaits their service and their sacrifice.

William Mally.

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 23, 1900.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Comrade Stedman spoke on "Imperialism" at the Hull House, Chicago, last Tuesday.

Comrade F. G. R. Gordon is in editorial charge of the Milwaukee Social Democrat.

Comrade Gordon has been elected delegate to the convention by Branch 7, Manchester, N. H.

Frederic O. McCartney is announced to speak March 2 at Amesbury, Mass., and Carey is billed for every night this week.

Last Sunday Comrades John C. Chase and Charles H. Coulter, the Socialist mayors, addressed a big audience at the Manhattan Lyceum, New York, and also at the Central Federalist Union.

Representative McCartney took a little excursion up into Maine the other day, on the occasion of a Socialist convention held in that state, and spoke in the Opera House on the evening of the 20th at Rockland.

Two new branches, one at Mendon and one at Milford, are the result of the organizing ability of one good comrade up there, Comrade W. E. Dixon. With energy and tact, one man who believes thoroughly in the principles of socialism can work wonders.

The Socialists of Fitchburg, of both parties and of no party, have united in

holding a series of Sunday afternoon meetings, extending through at least two months. Most of the lectures have been by local Socialists, but Representative MacCartney spoke there on the 11th on "Love Applied to Economic Life," and Margaret Haile comes in on the 25th with a lecture on "The Necessity for Socialism."

There will be a joint meeting of all the comrades of Greater New York S. D. P. at Wilsig's hall, 85 East Fourth street, on Saturday evening, March 3d, to discuss the situation in the Twelfth Assembly District.

The delegates from Boston and vicinity to the national convention are Comrades Margaret Haile and S. E. Pitney. A meeting to discuss instructions to delegates will be held on Sunday, March 4, at 1 o'clock, at 724 Washington street. The meeting should begin promptly at 1 o'clock, as the delegates have to start at 6 for Indianapolis. Members who have not already sent in their credentials should be sure and bring them to this meeting.

Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, who has unselfishly devoted so much of his time to our work throughout Massachusetts, has taken a position as superintendent of a sanitarium, which will prevent his giving so much of his time to the work as heretofore. He can, however, give us one evening a week, and perhaps two at a pinch. He has spoken recently at Lynn, Abington and Boston, and has several other engagements ahead.

Resolutions adopted by a joint meeting of the S. D. P. branches of St. Louis: "Whereas The action of the recent convention of the Socialist Labor Party at Rochester, N. Y., has shown that organization to be a body of earnest, intelligent and unselfish Socialists and has reflected great credit upon the Socialist movement of America; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that, in the opinion of the Social Democrats of St. Louis, every honorable means should be used to bring about a union of the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party, and that our national convention should appoint a committee of nine to meet with the committee appointed at Rochester for the purpose of effecting a union; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the adoption of any particular name should not be made a condition precedent to union, but the name of the united party should be decided by a referendum vote of the membership after the union is completed."

NEW BRANCHES

KEARNEY, NEB.

Chairman, S. W. Axford; vice chairman, C. R. Stimpson; secretary, T. C. Easterling; treasurer, Rice H. Eaton; organizer, A. E. Tracy.

TOPEKA, KAN.

Chairman, F. H. White; vice chairman, J. Kallauer; secretary, E. D. Wilcox; treasurer, Clarence Meily; organizer, O. F. Olmstead.

TAYLOR, PA.

Chairman, R. U. Thomas; vice chairman, J. T. Jones; secretary, D. W. Francis; treasurer, I. J. Morgan; organizer, Thos. Griffith.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A new branch was organized in the Tenth ward during the week. Officers' names not reported.

To Correspondents

Owing to National Secretary Debs' absence from headquarters during the greater part of next week, when he will be at Indianapolis, there will necessarily be some delay in answering correspondence. All letters requiring his personal attention will be taken up immediately after his return.

Oregon Socialists, Attention

You are requested to communicate with J. D. Stevens, Box 204, Portland, organizer for the S. D. P., with a view to instituting branches of the party in your community. The future belongs to Socialism. Lend a hand and get your state thoroughly organized.

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION

For the information of delegates and others attending the national convention at Indianapolis, March 6, The Herald is able to say:

1. That our Indianapolis comrades have arranged for the use of Reichwein's Hall, situated at the corner of Market and Noble streets. This hall will easily seat 200 delegates, is well lighted and has rooms for committees. The rental expense for convention uses will be moderate, though it may be necessary to hire additional chairs and tables.

2. The New Occidental Hotel management will make a special rate of \$1.50 per day to delegates. The hotel is centrally located at Washington and Illinois streets, three blocks from the Union depot and nine blocks from the hall.

Comrade Hugo Miller writes us that the Indianapolis friends will be fully prepared to find accommodations for every delegate according to his wishes, and has kindly offered to secure accommodations in advance for any desiring private quarters. Comrade Miller's address is 333 Davidson street.

THE PRIZE CONTEST

The following prizes, offered by Comrades Forman of Milwaukee, and Goebel of Philadelphia, are for the four largest lists of new subscribers to The Herald sent in between Feb. 1 and April 30:

"History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," by Edward Gibbon, in five volumes; one set.

Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Misérables"; two volumes, unabridged; 1,300 pages. Three sets.

The prize list as it now stands is given below:

First Prize—One set Dickens' complete works, 15 volumes; one set Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," 5 volumes; one set Carlyle's "French Revolution," 2 volumes; one set Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Misérables," 2 volumes.

Second Prize—One set Carlyle's "French Revolution," 2 volumes; one set Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Misérables," 2 volumes.

Third Prize—Same as second prize.

Fourth Prize (offered by Comrade Geo. H. Goebel of Philadelphia)—A first-class fountain pen.

A MODEL BRANCH

If I were asked what constituted a model branch of the Social Democratic Party, with no conscious partiality I should answer, the general management of Branch 7 of Massachusetts. Its members are, principally, composed of young Hebrews, who carry into Socialism that eager zeal and penetrating intelligence which characterize the business and financial life of that enterprising race. Branch 7 is a novel spectacle. It is like a beacon, lit upon a hill, which, after it has diffused its warmth immediately around, tinges the distant horizon with its open glow. Its meetings take place every week, at which prominent speakers deliver lectures on Socialism. These assemblages stand in the same relation to the teachings of Carl Marx as the primary schools stand to education. They bring the doctrines of Socialism within the people's reach and turn the lantern of inquiry upon the anarchy and ruin which imperialism is bringing upon the nation.

I am inclined to believe that for these reasons Branch 7 deserves special attention. Comrade John Weaver Sherman is chairman, an office for which he has a special aptitude. Zeal appears to be a prominent feature among the members, one and all of whom are courageous and disinterested patriots. With them the S. D. P. becomes a master, whose principles must be carried out to the utmost limits of possibility.

Here, I may be permitted to enter into some details. Lectures have been delivered at the several meetings that have already taken place by the Rev. S. L. Beal, Representative James F. Carey, Representative T. O. MacCartney and the distinguished orator and lecturer, Dr. H. A. Gibbs. Mr. W. P. Porter and Mayor Chase of Haverhill have been engaged to deliver lectures at subsequent meetings.

Another feature worthy of notice at these meetings is the distribution of copies of The Social Democratic Herald and Appeal to Reason among those of the audience who are unacquainted with the principles of Socialism.

It may be as well to mention that on several occasions the writer has been accosted by strangers who have been made converts to Socialism by attending one or more of these meetings. "I see plainly enough," said one, "that Socialism has contracted no alliance with the turbulent passion of anarchy, as I thought it had; on the contrary, I learned, by this evening's lecture, that its course is marked by a love of order and law. It is no doubt a grand and highest practical system of human government. I am convinced, from my own experience, that a vast majority of the working classes would become converts to Socialism if its principles could be explained to them."

"I always thought," said another, "that Socialism was an idle and childish farce—a fanatic's crazy confidence in that which is but a wild and unprofitable dream; but, since the lecture I have just heard I have become as pronounced a Socialist as any of you. I am further convinced that Socialism, so far as it has gone, is an organized expression of the wants and wishes of the people."

I hope that I have stated enough to demonstrate the immense importance of lectures in propagating the fundamental principles of Socialism. It may, I think, be safely affirmed that, if the example above cited could be more generally followed, the growth of the S. D. P. would be phenomenal.

Charles Trench.

THE MATTER OF UNION

The resolutions adopted at the Rochester convention to be submitted to the convention at Indianapolis read as follows:

"The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, sends fraternal greetings to the Social Democratic Party of the United States.

"Whereas: The course of development of the Socialist movement in the United States during the last few years has obliterated all difference of principle and views between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P., and both parties are now practi-

LOCAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings inserted for 25 Cents per Month

CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8. Admission free. Educational meetings (for members) every Tuesday evening: Sociology, Economics, Public Speaking, etc. Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening. Membership, with advantage of Educational Course and Social Democratic Herald free to each member, 25 cents per month. Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk street.

Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 1234 Spring St. J. F. Kane, 709 Dayton Ave., Secretary.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at Turn Hall, Rockville. L. Schaf, Secretary.

Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Tuesday evening, at 198 State St., at 8 p.m. Cornelius Mahoney, Secretary, 165 Frank St.

Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwarter, Box 760.

ILLINOIS

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dearborn St.

Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening, at Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Wentworth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p.m. at Nagl's Hall, 555 Blue Island Ave. Vaclav Jelinek, Sec'y, 605 Blue Island Ave.

Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p.m. at Dunder's place, 1080 W. 18th place. Joseph Dunder, Secretary.

Branch No. 4, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Andr. Muzik's, 40 String St. Paul Chlapacka, Secretary, 354 Muzik St.

Branch No. 6 (German), Chicago, meets every first Saturday of each month at 8 o'clock at Nagl's Hall, 555 Blue Island Ave., near 18th St. Albin Geisler, Secretary, 726 W. 20th St.

Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at 1015 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 3 p.m. S. L. Westline, Secretary, 6243 Center ave.

INDIANA

Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble Sts.

KENTUCKY

Branch No. 2, Covington, meets first and third Wednesday evenings and second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month. All attendance meetings except first meeting in month. Good speakers. Secretary, F. C. Stumpf, 201 8th street.

MARYLAND

Branch No. 1, Baltimore, meets every Sunday at 8 p.m. at Carpenter's Hall, 500 E. Baltimore St. Public invited.

Branch No. 2, Baltimore, meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at Wenzel's Hotel, 325 W. Camden st. Good speakers. Public invited. Levin T. Jones, Secretary, 202 W. Harro st.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Sunday of each month at 724 Washington St., Boston. All dues and moneys intended for the State Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, A. McDonald, 104 W. Springfield St., Boston. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Margaret Halle, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Springdale Turner Hall. H. Schlechtling, Organizer, 30 James St.

Branch No. 5, Lynn, permanent headquarters, 71 Monroe St. Business meeting every Monday night at 7:30 p.m. open house. Public invited. Harry Gotimer, Sec., 423 Essex St.

Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p.m. for business at the Ethical Society Building, 553 Jackson St. Every comrade is expected to attend one meeting a month. Frank S. Walsh, Secretary, 62 Crescent St.

Branch No. 6, East Boston, meets every Monday at 8 p.m. at 49 Chelsea St. Miss Jenny Segal, Secretary, 99 Chelsea St.

Branch No. 18, Newburyport, meets the second Monday of each month at Laster's Hall, 1 State St. E. F. McLean, Secretary, 29 Winter St. G. H. Evans, Treasurer, Prince Place.

Branch No. 31, Chelsea, permanent headquarters, identical in their platform, tactics and methods.

"Whereas, harmonious and concerted action of all Socialist elements of the United States is expedient, for a successful campaign against the combined forces of capitalism:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the interests of Socialism will be best subserved by a speedy union of the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. into one strong, harmonious and united, Socialist party;

"Resolved, That we call upon the earnest and intelligent Socialists of this country in the ranks of both parties to discard all petty ambitions and personal prejudices in the face of this great purpose, and to conduct the negotiations for unity of both parties, not in the sense of two hostile camps, each negotiating for peace with a view of securing the greatest advantages to itself, but in the sense of equal parties, hitherto working separately for a common cause, and now sincerely seeking to provide a proper basis for honorable and lasting union for the benefit of that cause;

"Resolved, That for the purpose of effecting union between the two parties on the basis outlined, this convention to appoint a committee of nine to act as a permanent Committee on Socialist Union, until the question is definitely disposed of;

"Resolved, That the said committee be authorized to delegate a representative or representatives to the next national convention of the S. D. P., in order to convey this resolution to said party, and to invite the said party to appoint a similar committee; and,

"Resolved, That any treaty of union evolved by the joint committee on union, including the question of party name, platform and constitution be submitted to a general vote of both parties."

To Our Washington Readers

Comrade D. Burgess of New Whatcom, Wash., has been selected as organizer for the state and is prepared to assist the Socialists of Washington in organizing branches of the S. D. P. Correspondence addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

To Our Connecticut Readers

All unattached Socialists in the state of Connecticut are requested to write Louis Schlaf, 26 Spring street, Rockville, for information concerning the organization of branches.

ters, Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m. Public invited.

MINNESOTA

Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gesswein, on Main St. A. Kingsbury, Secretary.

MISSOURI

St. Louis headquarters, Room 7, 22 N. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. Val Putnam, Secretary. For information concerning ward branches, inquire at the above address.

Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at 1300 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 1330 W. 9th St.

NEW JERSEY

Branch No. 1, Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Livingston st.

Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets first and third Mondays at 8 p.m. at Huetia Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmund St.

NEW YORK

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets first and third Tuesdays of every month in Wilzig's Hall, 85 E. 4th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.

Seaside Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursdays at 112 Clinton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 183 Suffolk St.

Branch No. 2, 24th Assembly District, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 1099 Second Ave., at the "Central." Henry Lang, Secretary, 323 E. 60th St.

Branch No. 4, West Side Branch, New York, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at headquarters, 189 W. 99th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary, 183 Suffolk St.

Branch No. 10, 4th Assembly District, meets every first and third Wednesday of the month at the rooms of The Voice of Labor, 423 Grand St. Jacob Tanken, Organizer, 135 Division St.

Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, meets every second and fourth Thursdays at 521 Rutledge St. Meets every third Thursday at 8:15 sharp. All persons interested are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Butcher, Secretary, 184 Rutledge St.

Branch No. 20, New York, 28th Assembly District, meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave. R. Hoppe, Secretary, 333 E. 90th St.

OHIO

Branch No. 2, Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St., second and fourth Sundays at 3 p.m. Lectures, discussions, business meetings, first and third Fridays at 8 p.m.

Branch No. 3, Cleveland, meets first and third Sundays in each month at 3 p.m. in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St. Lectures and discussions.

Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Richelieu Hall, southeast corner 9th and Plum Sts., every Sunday at 2 p.m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. H. Hiederman, Sec., 2151 Vine St.

Branch No. 5, Dayton, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in room 34, Dayton block, Fourth and Main streets. Every one interested in practical government is invited to be present. J. C. Schawe, president; N. Dutto, secretary.

Branch No. 3, Cincinnati, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Workingmen's Hall, 1315 Walnut St. F. Hamel, Secretary, 184 Rutledge St.

Branch No. 11, German, Columbus, Ed Greiner, Secretary, 806 Mohawk St.

PENNSYLVANIA

Branch No. 2, Erie, meets every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Ed L. Hall, 716 State St. Chairman, Joseph Stain, Secretary, J. E. Perry, 119 State St.

Branch No. 4, Pittsburgh, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 p.m. at Funk Hall, S. 24th and Josephine Sts. W. John, President, 24 Addison St. J. H. Lewis, Secretary, 218 Jane St.

Branch No. 5 (Jewish), Philadelphia, meets every Friday at 6:14 S. 34 St. at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Central Committee meets on the first Monday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp at 618 E. Water St. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary. John Doerfler, Treasurer.

Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening of the month at the Ethical Society Building, 553 Jackson St. Visitors always welcome. Howard Tuttle, Chairman, Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary.

Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Friday in Geatke's Hall, corner Green Bay and Concordia Ave.

Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania Ave. R. Schoen, Secretary-Treasurer, 823 25th St.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Meier's Hall, corner 23d and Brown Sts. George Moerschel, Secretary, 831 25th St.

Branch No. 9, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, southeast corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. Fred Bremer, Secretary, 781 Windlake Ave.

Branch No. 11, Milwaukee, meets the second Wednesday of each month at the office of the Wisconsin Vorwaerts, 614 State St.

Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Krons Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p.m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

OFFICIAL CALL

Annual Convention of the Social Democratic Party, March 6, 1900

In accordance with the action of the members in determining the time and place for the national convention of the Social Democratic party in 1900, the National Executive board of said party directs that said national convention be held at the city of Indianapolis, in the state of Indiana, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, to be voted for at the presidential election on Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1900, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, and that said convention shall assemble at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, 1900.

The representation at said convention will be by delegates, chosen in accordance with the referendary vote of the members and reported in this number of The Herald, as follows:

First—Each branch shall be entitled to as many representatives as the individual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose; provided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each member whose signature is attached to his credential; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one credential.

Second—Branches not sending their own representatives may select those of other branches of the same state to represent them; provided, that in each such case the representative shall hold the proper credential with the signatures of members attached as herein provided.

Third—No member shall be qualified to serve as representative or entitled to representation who has not been a member of the party at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening day of the convention.

Fourth—All signatures of members attached to credentials shall be certified to by the chairman or secretary of their respective branches.

Fifth—The national secretary shall furnish each branch with a sufficient number of blank credentials for the purpose herein specified.

Jesse Cox, Chairman.

Seymour Stedman, Secretary.

By G. R. Gordon.

At St. Louis Delegate Berger was very active for the nomination of Debs for president. The latter, however, declined to be a candidate. Upon his return to Milwaukee and report of the convention, efforts were made by Comrade Berger and others to organize a new socialist party, and with this idea in view, a correspondence was opened up with many leading men like Debs, Jesse Cox, H. D. Lloyd and others. At the

"The barriers of boundaries no longer confine the activities of nations, since citizens whose wealth has overflowed into territories beyond the national limits are able to secure support from the home government in protecting their foreign investments. Their rights as financiers outweigh the rights of mere citizenship. This is seen particularly in the gold and diamond interests in South Africa, the former yielding £40,000,000 and the latter £20,000,000 yearly; the whole owned by a small group of financiers of diverse nationality and possessed

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